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## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.

	1 Square	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	5 Squares	6 Squares	7 Squares	8 Squares	9 Squares	10 Squares	11 Squares	12 Squares	13 Squares	14 Squares	15 Squares	16 Squares	17 Squares	18 Squares	19 Squares	20 Squares
1 Insertion	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$4.00	\$4.75	\$5.50	\$6.25	\$7.00	\$7.75	\$8.50	\$9.25	\$10.00	\$10.75	\$11.50	\$12.25	\$13.00	\$13.75	\$14.50	\$15.25
2 Insertions	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50	20.50
3 Insertions	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00
One Month	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	42.00
Two Months	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00	63.00
Three Months	7.50	11.25	15.00	18.75	22.50	26.25	30.00	33.75	37.50	41.25	45.00	48.75	52.50	56.25	60.00	63.75	67.50	71.25	75.00	78.75
One Year	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00

**A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.**—When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on the nightfall of age, and the shadow of the past becomes deeper, and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earliest years. If we have a home to shelter, and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered around our fireside, then the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the many spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy indeed, are they whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of their life.

**HE DIED RICH.**—Very few persons said this of an old man who lay in a back chamber of a small, dilapidated building whose solitary window looked out on the back garden of John Russell's residence. The floor was bare, and there were only a few chairs, a table, and a low bed in the room. By its side stood an old black woman, whom the dying man had occasionally furnished with an armful of wool, or a loaf of bread. She moistened his lips with water, or held a tallow candle close to his eyes, so that he might once more see the dim light of the world. He had not a dollar upon the earth; his fortune had taken wings and flown away. His wife and children had gone before him, his friends deserted or lost sight of him, but the grateful old black woman he had saved from starvation.

But the angel with the book stood there, too, and looking over the old man's life, he saw how many good, and gentle, and generous deeds brightened every year; how he had been kind to the suffering, and forgiven such wrongs as make men fiends, and striven through all the trials and temptations of his long, sad life, to be true to God and himself. So the angel wrote under the last chapter of this man's life, and every letter shone like some rare setting of diamonds. "He died rich."

There was the house not made with hands, with its columns of pearl, and its ceilings of jasper, with its pleasant rooms, from which peal forever the tones of praise to our God! There, too, were the pleasant landscapes, with its green lawns, its golden pavilions, its trees waving in the joy of eternal life, and its silver meadow lands sloping down to the river of eternal waters. He was heir to all these things, for he had laid up for himself a crown of glory in the kingdom above, where "moth and rust doth not corrupt."

**SYMPATHY FOR OUR PARENTS.**—We talk of Adam and Eve, says an exchange, as having been, before the fall, in a very happy condition; but one thing they missed—they never were children. Adam never played "hokey," he never drew a tandem of boys with a string. He never sat on a pond, or played ball, or rode down hill on a hand sled. And Eve never made a playhouse; she never took tea with another little girl, from a tea table set out with the best things, she never rolled a hoop or jumped the rope, or played a baby-quit, or dressed a doll. They never played blind-man's buff, or pussy wants a corner, or hurly-burly, or any of the games with which childhood disports itself. How bland their age must have been without so many memories of early youth came swelling up their hearts; no visions of childhood floating back from the long past; no mother's voice chanting a lullaby to the ear of infancy, in the still hour of night; no father's words of kindness speaking from the church-yard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, and they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that have ever lived, had no childhood.

**PAUNCHY OF JOB.**—Everybody is in the habit of bragging on Job, and Job did have considerable bile paunchy that's a fact; but did he ever keep a distrik skule for 8 dollars a month, and border round? Did he ever reap lodged oats down hill in a hot day, and have all his gallus buttons bust open at once? Did he ever have the jumpin teeth ache, and be made to tend baby while his wife was over to Pe-kisses tea a squall? Did he ever get up in the mornin awful dry and tuff it 3 miles before breakfast in a gig, and find that the man kept a temperance house? Did he ever undertak to milk a kicking heifer with a bushy tail in fit time, out in the lot? Did he ever set down onto a little or kittens in the old rockin cheer, with his gizzems pantsy loose on with out aing "vassahun"? If he cud du all these things, and praise the Lord at the same time, all I hav got to sa is, *Bully for Job!*—*Josh Billings.*

**IF A MAN CANNOT BE A CHRISTIAN UNLESS HE IS A FIGHTING MAN, THEN THE SUREST WAY TO GET TO HEAVEN IS TO KILL SOMEBODY.** Political preachers will please take notice.

**THE DOWNFALL OF LIBERTY.**—On Thursday last, popular liberty was destroyed in Delaware. That little State was the first of the original Thirteen to adopt the present Constitution of the United States, and to her has been reserved the sad distinction of seeing the fundamental franchises of American freemen—the right of suffrage—struck down upon her soil, by Federal usurpation. The coincidence is pregnant with portentous significance. (Philadelphia Mercury)

**Why is a tedious story-teller like the Thames tunnel? Because he is a great bore.**

**Old Stonewall and the Young Mutineer.**—A writer in Forney's Philadelphia Press relates many anecdotes and incidents in the life of the late Gen. Jackson. Among others the following is detailed:

Another instance of his determination to enforce discipline even in trifles, and of the stern character of the man, occurs to me just now. He was drilling the third class with field guns, in the manual of loading and firing. Cadet—, as No. 1, was at the muzzle of the gun, and it was his duty to sponge the gun after each discharge. Now, in really firing the guns, it was very important to the safety of No. 1, that he should "sponge" carefully, but as no powder was being used, and there could be no danger, Cadet—, thought it unnecessary to be very particular, so he undoubtedly did the work carelessly. The Major, who was really a good artillery officer, saw his neglect, and ordered him to "sponge again."

Angered at being ordered by name to repeat his duty (for the esprit de corps was very high, and mortified that the look-out should think he really did not know how to do it), Cadet— repeated the sponging in a still more careless manner.

Jackson, cold and stern, ordered him to "sponge again!"

It now became a struggle of will between them. Cadet—, with flashing eyes, his handsome face flushed with shame at the awkward position in which his folly had brought him, and yet too proud to yield now that all eyes were upon him, "sponged again" improperly, until, on being ordered in the same cold, stern voice, to repeat the operation for the seventeenth time, he threw the rod on the ground, and stood glancing defiance at his tormentor. It was a most uncomfortable moment for all. Once a gross breach of discipline had never occurred in the class before, and all looked with anxiety for the result. No one can get a chance to speak to and recall him to his senses, for all had their own positions to fill, and though the attention of the Major had been given exclusively to the delinquent for some minutes, he had not authorized any one to quit his post. Without another word, Jackson approached the mutineer, and raising his sword above his head, said in the same tone that he had used from the first, "take up the ramrod!"

It was a scene for a painter. The handsome boy-soldier (he was not more than seventeen or eighteen) flushed with anger and shame—the earnest faces of the excited cadets—the cold determination written on every feature of the officer—the huge bright sabre raised over the fair head of one who with all his faults of temper, was well beloved by his "fellows"—made an incident never to be forgotten. I own, for one, my heart beat faster—for it was as evident as day, that if not obeyed, Jackson would cut him down. For a moment they stood thus—and then poor—stomped slowly and taking up the rod, stood to his post. With-out the slightest change in his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to "the carry," the Major repeated his order "sponge again!" Conquered, but with tears of anger in his eyes, and a heaving breast, young—, obeyed, and did it properly.

"THAT'S BETTER!" was all that Jackson said about it.

He turned away as though nothing had happened, and went on with the exercise of the whole class. Such things as this live long in the memory, and who can tell how much of his future ascendancy over the Virginia forces depended on his inflexible resolution to be obeyed, to the letter, to the refractory No. 1 of the six pound battery.

**AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.**—Oliver Wendell Holmes, in an article in *An Atlantic*, for November, on the great Organ—just completed in "Music Hall," Boston—in the opulence of language, thus describes its ponderous beauty and power:

"Its thunder is deep as that of billows that tumble through ocean caverns, and its whisper is sharper than the wind thro' the narrowest crevice. It roars louder than the lion of the desert, and it can draw out a thread of sound as fine as the icoust spine at hot noon on his tree-top. Its clattering columns are as a forest in which every massive flowering tree and shrub finds its representative. It imitates all instruments, it cheats the listener with the sound of singing choirs; it strives for a still purer tone than can be strained from human throats, and emulate the host of heaven with its unearthly 'voice of angels.' Within its breast all the passions of humanity seem to mingle in turn. It means with the dull ache of grief, and cries with the sudden thrill of pain, it sighs, it laughs, it exalts, it wails, it pleads, it trembles, it shudders, it threatens, it storms, it rages, it is soothed, it slumbers, and is at rest."

**"Has Cleared Just Two Million of Dollars."**

Last week we went into a store in Pittsburgh to make a small purchase.—The proprietor was just going out, and remarked to us that he would like to show us some nice goods, but he was invited to see a friend's daughter married. After he went out, the gentleman waiting on us said, "Mr. L—, is gone to see Miss B—, married; her father has cleared just \$2,000,000, within the last two years!" How? we inquired. "By Government contracts," he replied.

This is very fine. Two millions clear in two short years. The marriage of a daughter and a golden wedding at the close of it, was the only view of the subject it would be magnificent. But these two short years have desolated many—many happy homes, made many sorrowing widows, and bereaved many innocent little babes of a kind father and protector. And at the end, instead of a golden wedding and orange blossoms, a funeral procession and cypress leaves symbolize the inward sorrow of the heart. The picture has two sides. Mr. B—, "has cleared \$2,000,000" and wishes the war to go on, a poor widow has lost her husband, and is thrown upon the charity of the world. The first look to Lincoln for fortune; the last to God for bread!—*Kittaning (Pa.) Mentor.*

Of all the dust thrown in men's eyes, gold dust is the most blinding.

From the New York Day-Book.

## A Strange Anomaly.

The Abolitionists are, at the same time, the bravest men and the greatest cowards, the world ever saw. It seems a strange anomaly, but it is nevertheless perfectly true, that these "friends of freedom" are morally the most audacious of mortals, and physically the most abject cowards on the face of the earth. Sumner, in the Senate, was even brave enough to ridicule the physical infirmities of the venerable Senator Butler, but when Preston Brooks, a man of scarce half his strength, took him by the collar, and smartly caned him, he fell at his feet, groveling like a whipped hound.—Barlingame was brave enough to blaspheme the Almighty, and demand a bigger equalizer God as well as Uolito, but rode, day after day, in a close carriage, for fear General Lane would give him a switchings. But think of Sewards touching a bell and arresting thousands of free-born Americans, just as in Turkey and Russia; but if one of these outraged citizens should confront him personally, he might knock the tyrant down with a straw! But after all, "Old Abe" is the most audacious man of the Abolition crowd. He not only suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and thus at blowl made slaves of twenty millions of full-grown, free-born Americans, but in his "Proclamation of Freedom" presumes to nullify the ordinances of the Almighty, and abolish the distinctions of race! But physically, he is probably the biggest coward of the lot, not only disguising himself in cloak and Scotch cap, but surrounds himself with a "Guard de Corps," like poor Louis the Sixteenth. Nor is there any real anomaly in this matter. The Abolitionists have a theory, or abstraction, that all men, Whites, Indians, Negroes, Malays, and Samboes, are "created equal," and in support of this "grand truth," as an abstraction, they are brave as lions, and as they come to defend it in practice, and as they stand before the inferior creatures, they can no more stand up face to face with an uncorrupt white man than can the negro himself, and are therefore, physically considered, the greatest cowards the world ever saw.

## The Rebels Not in a Starving Condition.

The army correspondent of the New York News writes:

"Our experience since we crossed the Rappahannock has proved the incorrectness of the current belief that the army of Gen. Lee is half starved and scantily clothed. The prisoners captured by us say that they had plenty of winter clothing was issued to them shortly before we advanced on them so unexpectedly. Within the fortifications at Rappahannock Station, I saw evidence of their having turned new uniforms. I picked up and examined a jacket which had been torn off a wounded man. A bullet hole pierced it through the left breast immediately over the heart of the wearer. I suppose the poor fellow may be classed with those who were but are not. The jacket was made of heavy woolen cloth of a bluish gray color, and I saw many other pieces of clothing of the same material and color, lying in different places over the hill, and all saturated with blood. In many places the rocks, stumps, and earth are crisscrossed with the same precious fluid."

"The public need not be alarmed at the stories of desertion from this kind which have been published here half true, every rebel in the South would be on our side by this time. Desertions are of almost daily occurrence, it is true; but the same is true of every army, our own not excepted. They are isolated cases, and the enemy receives more conscripts in one week than he loses by desertion to our ranks in six months. I know it to be true, however, that some of those captured by us recently express an unwillingness to return to service in the southern rank, but the majority express a determination to return to their duty as soon as exchanged, and fight us again wherever they may meet us."

**ITS WHAT YOU SPEND.**—"It's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, "not what thee'll make which, will decide whether thee'll be rich or not." The advice was trite, for it was Franklin's; but he knew that "take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But it cannot be too often repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves that it is only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, that even the sea shore is made of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day is even thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man that saves ten cents a day only, is so much richer than he who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars, and if invested quarterly, does not take half that time.

But ten cents a day is child's play, some will exclaim. Well, then John Jacob Astor used to say that when a man who wishes to be rich has saved ten thousand dollars, he has won half the battle. Not that Astor thought in making such a sum a man would keep him advancing in wealth. How many, however, spend ten thousand in a few years in extra expenses, and then, on looking back, cannot tell as they say, "where the money went to." To save is to get rich. To squander, even in small sums, is the first step toward the poor-house.

Mythology tells us that "Jason with the aid of Medea, brought away the golden fleece from Colchis." If Cameron should happen to have lived in those days, and had come across Jason, he would have fleeced him out of his prize before he had proceeded a mile and a half on his journey.—*Sandusky News.*

## MESSAGE.

### GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE,

General Assembly of Kentucky,

DECEMBER SESSION, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We have reason to be thankful to a beneficent Providence for the more favored auspices under which you assemble than greeted your immediate predecessors. Our present exemption, and the strengthened hope of yet higher security, from the danger of rebel invasions and predatory incursions of guerrillas, together with the bounteous productions which have rewarded the industry of our people, and the blessings of health and general prosperity, are the bestowments of "a divinity that shapes our ends," which must attract our gratitude and command our thanksgiving to "Him whose ways are not as man's ways."

The Constitution, in prescribing the powers and duties of the Governor as Chief Executive, requires that "he shall from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient." In obeying this requirement, it affords me gratification to be able to lay before you the condition of our Treasury, as shown by the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer. Taking the last four years as an illustration, it appears that our Treasury is in better condition than any previous period of our history. The comparison presents the following contrast, at the end of each fiscal year, viz:

Balance in Treasury October 10, 1860...\$126,548 91  
Balance in Treasury October 10, 1861...280,111 65  
Balance in Treasury October 10, 1862...459,708 30  
Balance in Treasury October 10, 1863...808,387 00

The interest upon our public debt has been promptly paid.

This condition is the more gratifying, when we consider the fact that many of our counties have been so overrun by rebel invaders, and desolated by guerrillas and marauders, that no revenue could be collected within them. In this connection, it is proper to suggest that relief should be extended to the collectors of revenue in those counties where collections were impracticable, owing to the exposed condition of the country.

As connected with our finances, it is proper to bring before you the defalcation of the late Auditor, Thos. S. Page. An examination of his accounts from 1853 to 1859, although not thorough, has developed an embezzlement of \$90,362 32, of which \$1,580 has been paid, leaving \$88,782 62 against him. Amongst the earliest acts of my Executive duties was an order directing the Attorney General to institute suits for the recovery of the amounts composing such embezzlement. There is a long period of years prior to this investigation, for which this officer is responsible, and during that period there has been no inquiry into the accounts. I made an effort to have an examination, but the short time intervening your assembling did not admit of it. It will require a labor of some months, by the good accounts, to satisfactorily explore the accounts. I recommend the appointment of two or more commissioners, to investigate and report upon the condition of the accounts of that officer, from the commencement to the end of his services. If the investigation be properly made, it will probably enable the Commonwealth to secure a large proportion of the sum found to be due; in the settlement of his estate in the hands of trustees, which is now depending in the Franklin Circuit Court. The statute of limitations certainly releases the sureties anterior to the year 1853, but does not interfere with the prosecution of the claims against the defaulter. I recommend that you provide for the appointment of commissioners to investigate and ascertain the extent of the embezzlement for each year from the commencement of that officer's services.

This case suggests the grave omission of proper legislation in reference to such cases. Except as to the Treasurer, our penal code is silent. No penalties are provided against any other officer for embezzlement of public moneys. I therefore recommend that our penal code be amended so to punish, criminally, all officers who may be guilty of embezzlement of public moneys.

The condition of our common schools will be exhibited in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The fund consecrated to purposes of education has been preserved inviolate. To give to every child in the Commonwealth a substantial education, is amongst the highest duties devolved upon the law-givers. Every effort to increase the facilities of education, and to elevate the grade of instruction, will have my hearty cooperation.

The reports from our eleemosynary institutions, which will be laid before you, will inform you of their condition, progress and wants.

The Lunatic Asylums at Lexington and at Hopkinsville; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville; the Blind Asylum at Louisville; the Asylum for the Feeble Minded at Frankfort, are noble monuments of the charities of our Commonwealth. The reports, which will be laid before you, from these institutions, will set forth their wants and necessities. Ample provisions should be made to meet them. That you will make suitable appropriations to sustain these grand charities, such as becomes the charitable duty and just pride of the State. I do not entertain a doubt.

Under the provisions of "An act accepting the donation of lands for endowment of Agricultural Colleges," approved 27th January, 1863, I have received from the Federal Government, through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, United States land scrip for 330,000 acres of land. It will now be necessary that you provide for the appointment and compensation of an agent or agents to dispose of this scrip; and further provide for founding the college, in order to obtain the benefits of this munificent donation. This scrip will raise a fund for the endowment of an institution which may be made an honor to the Government, the pride of the State, and a blessing and bounty to the citizens of Kentucky. It is recommended that you adopt all proper measures for securing the benefits of

this liberal donation, and carrying out the purposes of its bestowment.

In this connection, I would direct your attention to the propriety of continuing the support of the "State Agricultural Society." This institution, organized under an act approved March 10, 1856, and continued by subsequent enactments, has been of great benefit to the agricultural interests of Kentucky. Although its efficiency has been greatly retarded by the rebellion, for the past two years, yet, in the midst of the gloom, the efforts of the society have shed light and cheer upon the agricultural interests of the State. We are an agricultural people, and every aid given to that interest goes to promote the general welfare. The society has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and presents to our hopes cumulative benefits to our agricultural—which is our greatest interest, which demand for the society the fostering care of the Commonwealth.

At present the questions of most absorbing interest grow out of, and are connected with the condition of our Federal Government, and the rebellion of the Southern States. When the rebellion broke upon us in Kentucky, we had no military organization, except under the State Guard law. This law was repealed by the Inspector General, Buckner, into treasonable uses, and so alarmed our people, at the abuse, that the law was repealed, thus leaving Kentucky without military organization. To call an unorganized militia into the field was, and is, impossible. The Legislature, by act approved the 31st day of August, 1862, revived the State Guard Law, with amendments. When I became invested with the "chief executive authority," no organization having been effected, steps were immediately taken to thoroughly organize the militia. The process of organization is necessarily slow, under the system as at present authorized.

Having obtained the services of an able and accomplished officer, as Inspector General, the work of organization is progressing with all possible dispatch. Various and important amendments, required to give efficiency to the system, will be suggested by him to the proper committee.

The importance of having a complete and thorough organization of the militia has been so clearly impressed upon every judgement, by the calamities which have befallen our people for want of such organization, that I need not offer any additional reasons, beyond the facts of history, to enforce the necessity of such organization. Without organization we have been at the mercy of invaders and bandits. With organization we can defy and punish them, and give security to our homes, and protection to our people. I urge upon you the propriety of having an efficient State force organized, for active duty in suppressing the guerrilla warfare which harasses our border. If it be said that it will cost the State too much, I answer, that it will cost less than to do without such force. The economy which refuses to give protection to the property, the homes and lives of our border citizens, and leaves them exposed to be wasted and ruined by guerrilla bands, deserves the contempt and execration of the age. He whose soul sits in watch over his money bags, while the homes of his countrymen are wrapped in flames of rebellion, and the lives of true men are being sacrificed to the Moloch of treason, is wholly unfit to sit in council with patriots and statesmen. We have passed the silver line; it is now a question of the life or death of our Government—not of dollars and cents. It is not, therefore, to be presumed that any representative of our suffering people can for a moment, hesitate to make every possible provision for the protection and security of the citizens in his power. Those who would "save the people's money," should appropriate from the common treasure all that may be needed to give protection to the homes, the property, and lives of the citizen. Coming, as you do, fresh from the people, and knowing their sufferings and wants, it is not to be doubted but you will promptly respond to the necessities of the occasion.

In a short time after the Executive duties devolved upon me, the organized forces heretofore giving protection to our people, were necessarily moved to the front, leaving the State more exposed than at any period since the rebellion. We were left with some 4,000 recruits in camps, then without organization, and not supplied with arms and equipments for service. The guerrillas availed themselves of our condition to inflict serious injuries upon our exposed border, carrying their depredations to the very heart of the State.

It is a source of gratulation that the patriotism of our people has met the efforts to place a sufficient force in the field for defense, and that we are now more secure and better guarded than at any time heretofore since the rebellion. In a short time, under an arrangement made with the Secretary of War, and by a thorough organization of the enrolled and volunteer militia, our defenses will be complete, and security will again brighten the desolated homes of our border people.

It is a source of just pride that, in this struggle to maintain our national life, Kentucky, under every reverse circumstance, has nobly redeemed her pledge of duty to maintain the Union. Kentucky can never abandon the Union. It is the life of her people's hopes. When the Union is broken, her hopes survive the loss of every thing but the Union. "Give us liberty or give us death," is the echoing response to our revolutionary sires, of the living patriotism of Kentucky of the present day. Although we are an exposed front, and our people have been overrun and oppressed by rebel armies, and have been wasted in their substance, and slain by guerrillas, although bad men and wicked fanaticism in our armies have inflicted outrage and wrong upon our loyal people, yet so steadily have our people pursued the direct line of duty and patriotism, that the suffering heroism and invincible loyalty, which nothing could divert or overcome, is being understood and appreciated by our loyal brethren of other States, and our voice and counsel will not be unheeded, as we speak from the fiery furnace of this wasting rebellion.

Out of an enrolled militia numbering 119,577, we have contributed, to sustain our Government, 37,444 soldiers for three years' service, 11,911 for one year; 413 for nine months, and 1,770 for sixty days' service; making an aggregate of 51,539—almost one half of all those within the military ages. This is an evidence of Kentucky patriotism which needs no further comment to vindicate it. We are ready to give yet more, even to the last man

and last dollar, if needed, to defend our Government.

I call your attention to the very full, complete, and able report of the Adjutant General, which will be laid before you. The report is gotten up so as to present a complete record of every regiment sent to the field; and exhibits, as far as officially advised, the status of each officer and soldier. This report should be given the dignity of an official record, so that the report may be evidence of the facts set forth, for the benefit of those interested in future.

In the commencement of the rebellion the inexperience of those employed in the Quartermaster's department, was the occasion of distributing arms, munitions, clothing, and other necessary stores, to the various military organizations in the State, without obtaining vouchers in the form prescribed by the Army Regulations. In many instances the emergency did not admit of the delay which compliance with these forms required. Yet the disbursements were all for the legitimate uses of our troops, and properly issued through formally vouched. These informalities have been the reason why our claims upon the Government for reimbursement have not been met. Since the rebellion commenced there has been advanced by the State of Kentucky, on account of the United States Government, in recruiting, arming, equipping, subsisting, and paying volunteers, the following sums, viz:

Advanced up to 31st August, 1863...\$2,106,811 84  
Advanced from 31st Aug. to 30th Nov. 1863...90,000 00

Making our advancements...\$2,196,811 84

Of this sum there has been refunded by the Federal Government...\$861,221 12

Add our proportion of the interest on the taxes levied upon the State...605,000 00

Aggregate...1,466,221 12

Leaving a balance in favor of the State against the United States...\$730,390 71

This balance, for the reason before stated, has not heretofore been stated. The Secretary of State and Quartermaster General were deputed, a few weeks since, to visit Washington, and, if possible, obtain a settlement of our claims. The difficulties in the way of adjustment being ascertained, the questions were submitted to the Secretary of War, who promptly, from a sense of justice and respect to the loyalty and good faith of Kentucky, ordered the settlement of our claims upon a basis as just, liberal, and equitable as we could possibly demand, or his duties admit. We shall therefore hope soon to recruit our fund for military purposes, by obtaining from the Federal Government the payment of sums so due to us.

The importance of the records now being made in the military departments of this State, suggests the necessity of having suitable and permanent offices provided in which to transact the business and preserve the records of the Inspector General. The present and future generations have an interest in the preservation of these records. At present and heretofore, office rooms have been rented. The frequent changes from one room to another endanger the security, while it necessarily disorders and confuses the records. The State should provide permanent office rooms. It is economical to do so. The rents now expended would, in a few years, pay for the construction of the necessary buildings.

The salary of the Governor under the Constitution, cannot be either increased or diminished during his term; all delicacy is therefore removed, which might otherwise prevent me from calling your attention to the subject, and urging you to provide for my successor a compensation which will at least cover expenses. I am satisfied that it is not the purpose of the people of Kentucky to require a property qualification for the office, yet the present rate of compensation must attain that end by the indirection of inadequate salary. Unless possessed of private fortune to meet expenses, no man can now afford to be Governor of Kentucky.

The increased rates of living so reduces the value of the present salaries paid to our judicial officers, as to render their compensation wholly insufficient. In times of peace, plenty, and low rates, the salaries paid to the judges, was much below the income of a moderately competent lawyer. Now, competent men cannot afford to be judges. Our present judges may, from a sense of public duty, continue through their terms, but this does not excuse for failing to give them just and reasonable compensation.

The salaries of the Inspector General, and of his clerk, are merely nominal—having been fixed for times of peace. The importance of the office, at this time, to the well-being and security of our people; the onerous duties which devolve upon that officer, which require his whole time and all his energies, with the constant labors of a clerk, demands that suitable provision should be forthwith made for payment of reasonable salaries to the Inspector General and to his clerk. No clerk could be obtained at the present salary, and as a consequence, a clerk has had to be detailed to that office from the office of the Adjutant General.

The salaries of the Treasurer, Auditor and Register are, for the same reasons, inadequate. A salary which was sufficient a few years past, for reasons obvious to all, will not now, and for years to come, meet the measure of a just reward. The Register's salary is diminished by over \$200 postage, which he is compelled to pay, there being no provision for the payment. This is not right. A just and generous people do not want the services of these indispensable officers without fair compensation. The miser in council is as little respected by a noble people as the prodigal. Neither represent the manly spirit, the public sentiment, and the just judgment of the people.

The subject of internal improvements has been so repeatedly brought before the public judgment, that no additional suggestions are necessary on this occasion. The construction of roads and improvement of rivers have been a means of developing much wealth, and a source of reward to the labor of the country. When judiciously made, the industry of the people is better sustained, and the wealth and prosperity of the country promoted. At present, however, to take care of and protect what we have is all a prudent statesmanship can demand. The report of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement will, in a short time, be submitted for your consideration, to which I beg leave to refer you for information both as regards the present condition of the public works, and the expenditures connected with the same.

Continued on the Fourth Page



MAYSVILLE, • • DECEMBER, 17.

☞ The greater portion of camphor which comes to Europe and America, is from Japan and China. It grows abundantly, however, in Borneo and Sumatra. The celebrated French chemist Raspail, proposes it as a preservative.

A good husband should be willing to take certain amount of daily scolding from his wife. Fifty pounds of ballast should go free in the marriage stage-coach.

In common with other Western powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into seriously jeopardous, through the perverse opposition of the Emperor to the astuteness of the Minister residing to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is to be hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the Minister residing, and for the damages he sustained in the destruction, by fire, of the residence of the legation at Yeddo.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through the Empire, from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean. I recommend the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean

It is sufficient to say here, that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less formidable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of, first the military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-chief; second: the organization of colored persons into the war service; third: the exchange of prisoners, as fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock; fourth: operations under the Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces included in the report of the Provost Marshals; (and)

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pension and other matters of public concern pertaining to his department. The quantity of lands disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal years, was three million, eight hundred and forty-one thousand, five hundred and forty-nine acres; of which one hundred and sixty-one thousand, nine hundred and eleven acres were sold for cash; one million, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, five hundred and fourteen acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military purposes, for railroads and other purposes. It also appears that the sale of the public lands is



cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite, as an instance of this, the liberal measures adopted in reference to active settlers and the grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation. The grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads when completed, will largely multiply the facilities of reaching our distant possessions. This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in recent enactments, granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last, the before-mentioned quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land has been taken up under its provisions. This fact, and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of the increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, reserve to the greatest practicable extent, its benefits to those who have left their homes in defense of the country in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary of War, as to the propriety of raising, by appropriate legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States. The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes, have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessive rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is probable that the effects of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of those tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our outlying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of Government, demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which, under the blessings of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influence of the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of removing our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the Report of the Secretary will evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action. I commend the benevolent institutions established or patronized by the Government, in this District, to your generous and fostering care. The attention of Congress, during the last session was engaged, to some extent, with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi River and the north eastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a Convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest, which, ere long, will force its own way, I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad, under auspices favorable to its rapid progress and completion. Enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to this great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that interest of the nation.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts, both on land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits; yet the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections, then just past, indicated uneasiness among ourselves while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from England were uttered in accents of pity that they were too blind to surrender. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels, built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea, and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European Governments any thing hopeful upon the subject. The Emancipation Proclamation which was issued in September was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later, the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the war service. The policy of emancipation and of the employment of black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hopes, fears, and doubts contended in uncertain conflict, according to our political system, as a matter of civil administration. The General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and a long time had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, as expected, it was followed by dark and doubtful days. Eleven months having been passed, and we are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi River, the country dominated over by the rebellion is divided into distinct parts. Tennessee and Arkansas have been so substantially cleared of the insurgent's control and influence; and the citizens in each, and owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which, years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into their territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it from within their own limits. Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say they are not

as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection, or tendency to violence or anarchy, has marked the measures of emancipation and armed the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and, contemporarily with such discussions, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. The same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticized, and denounced, and the results of the annual elections is highly encouraging to those whose special duty it is to bear the country through this great trial; thus we have the reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to the resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation, it will appear, as is believed, amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant it on such terms as are fully established by judicial and other authorities. It is also provided that if, in many of the States named, a seat of Government shall be, in the mode prescribed, set up, such Government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on subscribing to the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence. The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government, and to protect the State in the case as stated, is explicit and full, but why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case where, in the element within a State, favorable to Republican Government in the Union, may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element external to, and even within, the State; and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State of Government, constructed in whole or in preponderant part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficient and liberal one, which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them the fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were enlisted. To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is made free by the terms of the proclamation, or by any act of Congress. For these, and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these persons shall be included in the oath, and it is believed the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon, and the restoration of protected rights which he has a clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest. It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision. The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any honorable temporary State arrangement for the freed people, is made with a view of possibly modifying the confusion and distressing destination which must, at least, attend all classes, by a total revolution of labor throughout the whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in these States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, and to this extent this vital matter is life to themselves, while no power of the national Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by this proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that the General Government will, at least, attend all classes, by a total revolution of labor throughout the whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in these States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, and to this extent this vital matter is life to themselves, while no power of the national Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by this proposition.

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Why shall A. adopt the plan of B, rather than B that of A? If A and B should agree, how can they know that the General Government here will respect their plan? By the proclamation, a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would. The objections to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive, consist in the danger of commitments in points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid commitment from its source. In saying that, on certain terms, certain classes will be pardoned, with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes, on other terms, will never be included. In saying that a reconstruction will be accepted, if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will be accepted in no other way. The movements by State action for emancipation, not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation; and while I do not repeat what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, the general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look yet, for a time, to give confidence to the people in contested regions, that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence can be established, little can be done any where, for what is called reconstruction. Hence, chiefest care must still be directed to our army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well; and it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving the greatest efficiency to their indispensable arms, we do also honorably encourage gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more than all others, the world must stand indebted, for the home of freedom, disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
WASHINGTON, December 8, 1863.

## Proclamation Accompanying the Message

The following proclamation is appended to the message:

WHEREAS, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;

WHEREAS, A rebellion now exists whereby the loyal States and the Governments of several States have, for a long time, been subverted, and many persons have committed, and are now guilty of, treason against the United States; and

WHEREAS, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring the forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State, or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon, accords with well-established judicial positions of the pardoning power; and

WHEREAS, with reference to said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations of pardon and amnesty in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

WHEREAS, it is now desired by some persons, heretofore engaged in said rebellion, to resume their allegiance to the United States, and reorganize the State Governments, within and for their respective States, therefore,

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons, who have directly, or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is granted to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights, if third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe the oath aforesaid, and forward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not yet repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions, are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations, under the United States, to the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of the rank of Colonel, in the army, or Lieutenant, in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid in the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army and navy of the United States, and afterward took the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons were being sent to the States service, as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth of the number of the votes cast in such State, at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election laws of the State, existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all persons who shall be recognized as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, homeless, and homeless class, will not only sign and subscribe the oath aforesaid, and it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the boundary, the subdivision, the Constitution and the Federal code of laws as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions heretofore stated, and such others, if any, contravening said conditions, which may be deemed expedient by the Executive, with the Executive, to avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that, whether members sent to Congress from any State, shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to the Executive; and still further, that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been subverted, a mode by which the national authority over every loyal State Government may be established within said States, or any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that another possible mode would not be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Britannia and Japanned Ware!  
A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at  
dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

MARRIED.  
At the residence of Mr. Richard Watkins, in this city, on Thursday evening, Dec. 10th, by Eld. J. M. Bennett, Mr. EDWIN SINGLETON, of Flemingsburg, to Miss MARY M. WATKINS.

DIED.  
On Nov. 18th, 1863, of Epidemic Erysipelas, MARY JANE, wife of MARY BROWN, aged twenty-three years, eleven months and eighteen days.

NATIVITY PARISH SCHOOL.  
Under the Auspices of the Episcopal Church.  
Rev. F. M. GAGE, A. M., Rector and Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL open on the FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, 1864, in the new building adjoining the Church edifice.

For terms and particulars apply to the Rector.  
[Maysville, Dec. 17, 1863-tf]

CHRISTMAS GOODS  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, including  
ONE HUNDRED TOY TEA-SETS,  
for sale very cheap at  
dec17 R. ALBERT'S Model China Store, 2d St.

## Christmas Presents!

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY STOCK for the Holidays, consisting in part of

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS & ANNUALS

Of the latest publication.

JUVENILE & TOY BOOKS!  
Of every description, selected from among the latest and best publications of the day and adapted to all ages among the youth.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,  
About 50 kinds, embracing every style, quality and price.

WRITING DESKS!  
ROSEWOOD,  
MAHOGANY  
and MOROCCO.

Porte Folios,  
Of every description.

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,  
Among them some splendid

PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,  
Together with a variety of articles suitable to the Season.

Persons desiring to purchase articles for presents, will find my stock well worthy an examination.

G. W. BLATTERMAN'S  
Bookstore, 2nd street.  
Maysville, Dec. 17, 1863.

Special Notices.

HEIMSTREET'S  
IMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.  
IT IS NOT A DYE.

It restores gray hair to its original color, by applying the capillary tubes with natural substance, impaired by age or disease. All instances of gray hair are composed of lunar cavity, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Immitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,  
promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. Barnes & Co., 202 Broadway, New-York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. [oct17-6mo.]

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and uphold these complaints, must be expectorant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medicine ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, or Pharyngitis, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal."

Rev. J. J. Potter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails. It is composed of pure Iceland-Moss, Balm of Gilead, Pernian Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and reliable. No sufferer can afford to neglect a trial. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all principal Druggists.  
Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., New-York. [oct17-6m.]

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sunburnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.  
General Agents,  
Oct. 1, '63 6m. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

MAYSVILLE  
SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.  
Third Street, between Sutton & Wall.  
Opposite Chas. Pfister's Lumber Yard.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF MOULD AND SUMMER CANDLES, GERMAN AND FANCY SOAPS constantly on hand.

Agent for Starch & Star Candles.  
Cash paid for Tallow and Soap Grease.  
Dec 10 JAMES SMITH.

REMOVAL.  
E. MARTIN, has removed his Saddle and Harness Establishment on Second Street, 5 doors below Market. He will keep constantly on hand a fine lot of SADDLES.

BRIDLES,  
HARNESS,  
HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, &c. &c.

Persons desiring anything in my line will please give me a call, as I will sell them as low as they can be obtained in Cincinnati.

Cash paid for Green and Dry Hides.  
[Maysville, Dec. 17, 1863-tf]

"A smile was on her lip—health was in her look, strength was in her step, and in her hands—Plantation Bitters."

S-T-1860-X.

A few bottles of Plantation Bitters. Will cure Nervous Headache.

"Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.  
"Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.  
"Flatulency and Indigestion.  
"Nervous Affections.  
"Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.  
"Pain over the Eyes.  
"Mental Despondency.  
"Prostration; Great Weakness.  
"Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c

Which are the evidences of LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The bilious secretions of the liver overflow into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid night-mare diseases, the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the Plantation Bitters, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is a most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the public satisfaction, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold for the enormous price of its own weight in silver, under the name of *Jesuit's Powder*, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes special reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASABILLA BARK—Eor diarrhoea, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the joints and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVERNE FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WATERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake root, &c.

S-T-1860-X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.  
Rochester, N. Y. December 28, 1861.

Messrs. P. A. DRAKE & Co.—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am respectfully yours, J. S. CATHORN.  
Philadelphia, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of the Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy friend, ASA CURTIN.  
Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 11, '63.

Messrs. P. A. DRAKE & Co.—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have to have succeeded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c. GAGE & WAIRE.  
Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will we perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.  
202 Broadway, N. Y.

Harper's Magazine!  
HARPER for November—the closing No. of the present, volume, volume received by G. W. BLATTERMAN, 2nd Street.

BOOK & STATIONERY HOUSE!  
HAVING Purchased the Stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, &c. of Messrs W. L. FARRAR & Co. I propose to conduct the business at the old stand in this City. I shall be continually supplied with a full stock of all articles pertaining to the business and shall sell upon the most reasonable terms.

My stock of SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL STATIONERY is now complete and embraces all the classes of Books in use by the Schools in Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio.

G. W. BLATTERMAN.  
Sep. 17, 1863.

NEW BOOKS.  
My Farm at Edgewood, by Ike Marvel. \$1.50  
Hannah Thurston, by Bayard Taylor. 1.50  
Tales of a Wayside Inn, by Longfellow. 1.25  
Husks, by Marion Harland. 1.50  
The Rump of Amie, by Bulwer. 1.50  
Louie's Last Term, by Author of Rutledge. 1.50  
Soundings from the Atlantic, Holmes. 1.25  
Gentlemen's Book of Etiquette. 1.50  
Beauties of English Poetry. 4.00  
Evenings with the Poets. 4.00  
Longfellow's Poems, Cabinet edition. 2.50  
Heaven Our Home &c. 1.00

The above, with numerous other new and valuable publications, just received by G. W. BLATTERMAN, Booksellers, Second Street.

Cincinnati Outdone!  
I WILL SELL BOOTS AND SHOES TO DEALERS cheaper than you can buy them in Cincinnati! I have all the best brands, so popular in this market, bought exclusively from the makers of the best quality. Call and examine my Stock and you will find it for your interest to buy of me. TERMS CASH.

Maysville, Sept. 24, 1863. S. S. NINER

## MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,  
Cheap Dry Goods Store,  
2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.  
Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1865.

Come down in the center,  
That's what it means!

N. C.

SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufacture of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!

He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake and Sulkey Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Wagon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipkin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron Traps; Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddle Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sutton.

T. K. RICKETTS.  
Maysville, March 26th, 1863.

NEW CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE HOUSE!!

R. ALBERT,  
Second Street,

One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectionery Store;

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE AND FANCY GOODS in great variety, as Vases, Toilet Sets in China, Parian Marble and other articles in Glass, Jewellery, Fancy Toys, Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, &c. Also, Tea Sets in French and English China, plain and gilt. Plated and Britannia Casters, and Plated Ware of all descriptions.

Also, a large and fine assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS of all sizes and styles, Burners, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks; the very best of pure Coal Oil, Cans, &c. All of which will be sold for CASH at the very lowest Cincinnati Prices.

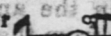
Call, see and judge for yourselves! Maysville, Sept. 3, 1863. R. ALBERT.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.



**MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI**  
**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
 THE FIRST, NEW AND SPEEDY STEAMER,  
 This fine Steamer was built expressly  For the Cincinnati and Mayville Trade.  
**MAGNOLIA,**  
 J. H. PRATHER, Commander.  
 LEW. MORRIS, Clerk.  
 Leaves foot of Walnut St. for Mayville

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, every  
Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tues-  
day, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M.  
For Freight or Passage apply on board to  
GRAHAM & McNEELY.  
Freight received at all hours of the Maysville  
Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth  
**REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET**  
 **THE SPLENDID STEAMER**  
**Boston.**  
Captain Wm. McCLAM, Commander, will con-  
vey the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every  
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Port-  
smouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday  
at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way  
between the above ports and T. P. M.  
For freight or passage apply on board or to R.

**REMOVAL!**

**GEO. BROWN**, has removed to the new **Jewelry Store**, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to serve all his old customers.

**WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY** repaired on the **SHORTEST NOTICE** and **LIBERAL TERMS**.  
[Maysville, July 31, 1862.]

**R. C. ROSS, WM. COLVIN**

**ROSS & COLVIN,**  
**HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL**  
**PAINTERS,**

*Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store*  
**MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.**

**GRAPING, GILDING, GLAZING AND PAINTER HANGING**, done in the latest and

most approved style, and with dispatch.  
 June 19th, 1862.

When you arrive at Cincinnati, stop at the

# MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street, between Front and Columbia,

**J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.**

---

Omnibuses leave the Depot, on the arrival of every Train,  
 to convey Passengers to this Hotel.

**DENNISON HOUSE**  
Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,  
**CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

—○—  
CORBIN GALLEHER,  
JOS. F. FERRIE,      PROPRIETORS.

**THIS** POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-  
PAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT  
and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors  
recently of the "Goddard House," Mayville,  
Ky., solicit the patronage of the traveling com-  
munity, and especially of those Kentuckians to  
whom they have been known as the hosts of the  
"Goddard." No pains will be spared to give satis-

CORBIN GALLIFHER,  
 JOS. F. FERRIE.  
 Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

**S. SOLOMON,**  
**WATCHMAKER,**  
 GODDARD HOUSE BUILDING,  
**Market Street,**  
 May 7, 1868-ly **MAYSVILLE, KY.**

**PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES &c.**  
**IN GREAT VARIETY, SUCH AS;**  
**CUCUMBER,**  
**CALIFLOWER,**  
**CARTRIDGE,**

CHOW-CHOW.  
TOMATO CATSUP.  
OYSTER CATSUP.  
CUMBERLAND SAUCE.  
FRENCH MUSTARD.  
Pickled and Spiced Oysters &c. &c.  
For sale by,  
GEORGE ARTHUR,  
Second Street.  
april 30

GLASS FRUIT JARS!  
Of all kinds and sizes at

**SEATON & BRODRICK.**  
Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

---

**Rags! Rags!**

**THE HIGHEST**

**CASH-PRICE**

**PAID FOR RAGS**

**At the Eagle Office, by**

**H. H. COX.**

Feb 5.